



## FOI and Local Government: surveys by the Constitution Unit covering the five years from 2005 to 2009

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These five annual surveys<sup>1</sup> cover the experiences with FOI of local authorities in England. Between about 28% and 33% of these authorities provided substantive responses to most questions asked in the surveys. (112 authorities in 2005, 118 in 2006 121 in 2007, 110 in 2008 and 117 in 2009)

The purpose of this paper is to summarise the key facts and the evidence that was provided by respondents to these surveys in order to help understand whether any trends are starting to become clear. Some of the questions that were asked changed after the first survey and more open questions were asked. There were also some changes to the methods of analysis. Here we have attempted to provide information in a way that provides a fair comparison across the five surveys.

This analysis shows a number of apparent trends and changes over the five years, however we have not attempted to draw firm conclusions from the evidence, since there are a number of possible reasons for the trends and changes.

[We are currently engaged in a systematic study of the objectives, benefits and the impact of FOI on Local Government, funded by the ESRC.](#) This study will report in 2011 and we expect that it will clarify many of the questions raised by these surveys.

### **1. Numbers of requests, refusals and internal reviews**

	Number of requests	Number of refusals	% of refusals	Number of internal reviews	% of refusals subject to intnl. reviews
<b>2005</b>	60,361	5,024	8.3%	1,313	26%
<b>2006</b>	72,361	7,594	10.5%	1,701	22%
<b>2007</b>	80,114	8,278	10.3%	1,205	14.6%
<b>2008</b>	118,569	8,259	7.0%	1,632	19.7%
<b>2009</b>	164,508	11,894	7.2%	2,663	22.3%

<sup>1</sup> The five surveys are published in full at:  
<http://www.ucl.ac.uk/constitution-unit/research/foi/foi-and-local-government/tabs/surveys>

## **2. Sources of requests**

Respondents were asked to rank the top three sources of requests. We applied a weighting of 100 to the first choice, 50 to the second and 25 to the third. On this basis the percentages are as follows, with a very large proportion of total requests being made by private individuals, business and the media.

	<b>Private individuals</b>	<b>Business</b>	<b>Media &amp; journalists</b>
<b>2005</b>	43%	29%	11%
<b>2006</b>	46%	27%	17%
<b>2007</b>	41%	25%	21%
<b>2008</b>	40%	22%	31%
<b>2009</b>	37%	22%	33%

## **3. Spend on handling requests**

We asked respondents how many full time equivalent staff (FTE) were employed on FOI compliance activities both in the central teams and in service departments. We then related this to the hours available and to the numbers of requests to produce an average number of hours spent on each request.

On this basis the average time in hours spent handling a request is shown in the table below. However in each year we have noted a very large spread around these averages, from around three hours to fifty hours. We consider that this is an area where more research could be of value to authorities.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Average hours per request</b>
<b>2005</b>	16.4
<b>2006</b>	13.1
<b>2007</b>	15.3
<b>2008</b>	11.6
<b>2009</b>	8.9

## **4. Types of information requested**

This is an area where comparisons between years are difficult, since the way questions were asked and analysed changed. For the first two years respondents were asked to select from a list of eight categories. These categories were broadly similar but not identical for the second year. For example, environmental information was a new category in 2006. It was also possible for the response to a question to be placed quite reasonably in more than one category. For 2007 we changed the method and the question was an open one. We think this gave a good result, but put the onus upon us to place answers in the most suitable categories. For 2007 onwards we suspect that the very low percentages for active local issues may reflect more a change in method of analysis than a substantial reduction in requests that might be categorised in this way.

Year	Finance, costs & expenses	Local issues	Contracts & business	Planning, policy decsns. minutes	Envnmntal. Information	Public services	Personal
2005	24%	21%	20%	16%	Not listed	5%	5%
2006	19%	15%	18%	11%	14%	11%	6%
2007	31%	2%	7%	29%	3%	10%	7%
2008	26%	1%	11%	17%	10%	25%	8%
2009	31%	3%	9%	11%	11%	11%	22%

### 5. Problems with compliance

Here also comparisons were not easy and for similar reasons. For the survey of 2005, respondents were asked to select from a list of six categories. For the surveys of 2006 onwards the question was an open one and respondents were asked to list their top three problems with compliance. This chart does seem to illustrate interesting changes over the five years.

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Applying exemptions	27%	8%			
Lack of resources	24%	24%	12%	24%	26%
Applying the Public interest test	18%				
Requests that affect a third party	17%				
Processes, procedures, training, advice		27%	15%	8%	4%
Difficult requests and requesters		25%	17%	27%	21%
Motivation/co-operation from service departments		13%	19%	10%	15%
Records management			14%	6%	9%
Timescales				16%	11%

### 6. Positive aspects of FOI

Respondents were asked to identify the ways in which they thought FOI had positively affected their organisation. Again for the survey of 2005, they were asked to select from a list of six categories, and for 2006 onwards to provide in their own words the top three ways in which they thought that FOI had had a positive effect

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
More openness/transparency & accountability	29%	51%	28%	28%	29%
Improved records management	28%	24%	22%	16%	30%
Improvements within organisation (not Records management)	16%	13%	23%	26%	14%
Improved relationship with public	13%	8%	26%	7%	4%